

AN ADDRESS BY VICTORIANA'S CHIEF CLERIC  
ON THE NEWS OF THE PONTIFICAL CONVENTION  
TO HIS DISCIPLES IN THE DIOCESE OF SANTA CECILIA.

Tolson of the Vatican, July 12.

Against all the agitations and anxiety caused by the present deplorable war, the Holy See has cause to think that it would be unwise after so many agonies it had received—agonies with which even the King of Piedmont had solaced himself; for on the advice of the Emperor of the French his ally, he refused the Dictatorship which was offered him in the revolted provinces of Pontifical States; but it is painful to state that things have turned out very differently, and facts occur every day under the eyes of the Holy See and the Government, which show more and more how inexorable is the conduct of the papal cabinet toward the Holy See—conduct which clearly proves that it is intended to strip the Holy See of a part of its temporal dominions. Since the revolt of Bergamo, which His Holiness, in his Allocution of June 5th, has already taken occasion to deplore, that city has become the rendezvous of a multitude of Piedmontese officers, coming from Tuscany and Modena for the purpose of preparing quarters for the Piedmontese troops.

From these foreign States thousands of auxiliaries have been brought over to arms, insurgents and volunteers, and numbers also have been imported to aggravate the troubles in the revolted provinces, and increase the audacity of the disturbers of order. Another fact which renders the refusal of the dictatorship completely illusory, and adds to a flagrant violation of neutrality, is the active co-operation in the maintenance of the States of the Church, is the nomination of the Marquis Dandolo as an extraordinary Commissioner in Romagna, to direct the movements of the legations during the war. This step, under the specious pretense of preventing the national movement from leading to any disorder, is a manifest usurpation of power, which affects the rights of the territorial Sovereign of those States. Events have moved on so rapidly that the Piedmontese troops have already entered the Pontifical States, occupying Fano Urbano and Castel Franco, in which places Piedmontese bersaglieri and part of the Nino Morris brigade have arrived. The sole object of this movement is to join the rebels in opposing an energetic resistance to the Pontifical troops, which have been sent to restore the legitimate power in the rebellious provinces.

Finally and to complete the usurpation of the legitimate sovereignty of the Pope, two officers of Engineers, one of whom is a Piedmontese, have been sent to Ferrara to assist and destroy that fortress.

Such odious proceedings, in the preparation of which a flagrant violation of the law of nations is manifest in more than one point of view, cannot but fill the soul of the Holy Father with bitterness, and prevail in him a lively and just indignation, which rendered me put out by the surprise with which he sees that such eminences proceed from the Government of the Catholic King, who had accepted the advice of his augustinian, to refuse the dictatorship offered to him. All the measures taken with the view of preventing or attending this series of evils, having been, in vain, the Holy Father, not forgetful of the duties incumbent upon him for the protection of his States, or for the preservation in the integrity of the temporal domain of the Holy See, which is essentially connected with the free and independent exercise of the Supreme Pontificate, protest against the violations and usurpations committed in spite of the acceptance of neutrality, and desires that all protest may be communicated to all the European powers. Confident in the justice which distinguishes those powers, he feels assured that they will support him. They will not permit the success of a manifest violation of the law of nations, and the rights of the Holy Father. He trusts that they will not hesitate to co-operate in the vindication of these rights, and to that end he invokes their assistance and protection.

The undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State conformedly to Papal custom, sends the present note to your Excellency, begging you to transmit it to the court to which you are accredited, and takes this opportunity, &c.

(Signed) G. C. ANTONELLI.

The Next House of Representatives.

Although Kentucky and Tennessee have gone largely Democratic, at the late election on their State tickets, the Opposition have gained several members of Congress in each owing to the Democratic divisions in some of the districts. The "South Americans" as they are called, will have quite a hand-to-face in the next House of Representatives, and will wield the balance of power in that body. Their strength may be computed thus:

State  
Virginia  
North Carolina  
Georgia  
Alabama  
Tennessee  
Kentucky

Total

The Democrats will have sixty-six from the South and twenty-six from the North, making ninety-two in all. There are six Independent Democrats elected. The house of representatives question of organization will be thus divided:

Regular Democrats  
Irregular Democrats  
South Americans  
Republicans  
—Other Anglos.

—The American Wall.

This "Great Wall" has got to the depth of 2,025 feet, and progressing at the rate of four feet in twenty-four hours.

On Saturday, Professor T. O. Wayland made several experiments with the following results which he kindly furnished us. He says that the pressure per square inch at the bottom is 861 pounds, or 125,000, per square yard.

1st Experiment—Three bottles, two of them hermetically sealed, were placed in the pump and sunk to the bottom of the bats. When withdrawn they were crushed to powder. The other, which was closed with a strong cork had it forced in and the bottle pulverized.

2d Experiment—Two very strong cut glass bottles were used, one of them was crushed the other, a very small and thick one, was forced half full of water—but not broken, and the cork remaining firmly fixed in the neck. The water forced into the bottle at the great depth of 2,025 feet, or over ½ of a mile, was pure and limpid as the spring water.

Quarries stones are brought in limited quantities, from the bottom, which, when polished show nine stars, new moon, half-moon, full moon, and sun, most regularly and classily defined. (O. State Journal.)

Courtesy: Imperial Courier.—Although the French is the court language of Europe, a letter writer states, that when Louis Bonaparte met Frank Jo., of Austria, he addressed him in German.

Wanderer's rule wasn't?

The conference probably commenced in this way.

M. P. Wie gets mad Herr Kaiser?

F. J. Austria beat him six game.

The Secretary of the Navy has returned to Washington and resumed the duties of his Department.

London.—*Times* Correspondent July 7.  
Happened what may in Ireland—Invasion or no invasion—we cannot wait for a king to occupy the throne. The ultramontanists have ready, so we may quietly wait the unfolding of the future. One of the most extreme of the Phoenixite priests has the following:

"Doubtless, a wise man agrees that if the prophecy of the Morning Advertiser proves true, we may be put into charge of a prince one of these days to rule over Ireland as King Leopold over Belgium; when a new Congress of Europe shall a second time (as in the case of Belgium) set aside the arrangement of 1815 in favor of the just desire of another little nationality yet in abeyance. More unlikely things have come to pass; that is all we need say just now on the subject—but our correspondent goes further, and suggests that if such a state of things should come to pass, all difficulty in finding a living candidate—at once pure Irish, and yet fully unconnected with the life of modern partition Ireland—is removed when France can give as a choice between two such men as Marquis O'Neil and Marshal McMahon.

It is a singular subject for contemplation indeed, and not less interesting in connection with the ancient constitution of Erin itself, according to which the right to the throne of the Ard Righ, or Chief King, alternated between the Eastern and Western Isles—between the Northern Hy-Nial, and that Southern royal family who were represented at the most glorious period of our national history by the great Duke of the Dalassons, the ancestor of William Smith O'Brien. Marshal Niell is the descendant of a family, the O'Neils, which settled in Bordeaux about a century ago. The Marshal Duke of Meignac is one of the representatives of a distinguished branch of the Dalasson family of the county of Clare, his ancestor having been, we believe, one of the "Wild Geese" who followed the fortune of James Stuart after the treaty of Limerick. His family became established in France more than a century since, in which country accordingly, the Marshal is called in blazon to many of the greatest historic names of the ancient nobility. Better luck devining than either O'Neil or McMahon, the Gigle race could not have been.

Mr. Broderick Challenged.

On the 27th ult., Mr. D. P. Peery challenged Senator Broderick to a duel. The provocation was an alleged insult given at the International San Francisco, being certain language addressed by the Senator to Peery, who had objected to a remark about Judge Terry of the Supreme Court made by Mr. Broderick and to Mr. Peery, but to a third person. Peery first sent Mr. Broderick's challenge through a Mr. S. B. Brooks and afterwards through a Mr. E. J. C. Keane. Mr. Broderick declined the challenge for reasons stated in a long letter addressed to Peery, from which we make the following extracts:

Your own sense of propriety should have taught you that the positions were relatively occupied as far as merit is concerned. Your challenge is to me a subject of great interest, and I am anxious to know what you have to say in defense of your challenge. It is but a few days since you made up that you were a subject of Great Britain. The giving or accepting a challenge could not, therefore, affect your political rights, as you are not a citizen of the United States.

For many years, and up to the time of my elevation to the position I now occupy, it was well known that I would not have avoided any issue of the character proposed. If compelled to accept a challenge, it could only be with a gentleman holding a position equally elevated and responsible, and there are no circumstances which could induce me even to do this, during the pendency of the present canvass.

When I authorized the announcement that I would address the people of California during the campaign, it was suggested that efforts would be made to force me into difficulties, and I am determined to take no notice of attacks from any source during the canvass. If I were to accept your challenge, there are probably many other gentlemen who would seek similar opportunities for hostile meetings, for the purpose of accomplishing a political object, or to obtain public notoriety. I cannot afford to descend to a violation of the Constitution and the State laws, to subserve either their or your purposes.

Your efforts to give publicity to the fact that it was your intention to send me a challenge, would justify me in giving a copy of this reply to the public, circumstances will determine my course in this regard.

Yours, etc., D. C. BRODERICK.

Saxtons as Now Constituted.

The superficies of Lombardy, as of Savoia by the recent treaty of peace, is 8,036 square miles. Its population is 2,800,000 souls. Lombardy has hitherto been divided administratively, into ten provinces or delegations: via: Milan, Pavia, Soli, Carona, Cremona, Como, Mantua, Sondrio, Breschia and Bergamo. The fortified towns of Mantua and Peschiera form part of the province of Mantua. The fortress of Peschiera is comprised in the province of Cremona. Including Lombardy, the kingdom of Sardinia will contain a surface of 27,610 square miles, with a population of 7,000,000. As regards territorial extent, it will occupy a tenth rank in Europe, and will immediately after the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and before Portugal and Bavaria. With respect to population, Savoia will stand in the eleventh rank, on a level with Naples, and will be above Sweden and Norway, Belgium and Bavaria. In 1860 Appeals upon appeals were made to liberty-loving families at the North, to step over to Kansas, take the affairs of the territory into their hands, and dictate to the people. Many responded to the call; many left their poor homes in New England to commence a career of crime in Kansas. All the violence that afflicted that territory originated in the delusion by the Republicans, that the people were capable of governing themselves.

We have seen much of the workings of this new gangsterocracy in our sister territories, Kansas, to be very anxious to have it in this. She has been torn and distracted from one end to the other, by the agitators of this theory, as promulgated at Philadelphia, in 1860.

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In the Democratic territorial platform, will be found all the principles necessary for this territory, and we recommend every voter to read it carefully. It is comprehensive, and embraces within its resolutions emanations that are sound to the core. Another reason why we advise it, is, on account of its particularly careful each and every truth and want, and avoiding any indistinctness of expression. It argues fairness to commence with. We expect our friends of the black stripe, will be forced into a platform ignoring the question of secession; altogether, leaving with an indeterminate area of the constitutionality; a simile interpretation of the last letter; and the usual number of abominable resolves.

—The Louisville Courier states that Col. Humphrey Marshall has declared that if he were in Congress, with parties organized as at present, he would vote for the Democratic candidate for Speaker, and that if the next election of President were thrown into the House, and he were a member of it, he would vote for the Democratic candidate.

The conference probably commenced in this way.

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The Secretary of the Navy has returned to Washington and resumed the duties of his Department.

## Pokota City Herald.

GEO. B. GRAFF, Editor & Proprietor.

Saturday Morning, August 4, 1859

DEPARTMENT COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Delegates of Dakota county will meet in the several parishes of the department, and at the following places, at the following hours, and using convenient means of communication, to transact business of the Convention, to be held on Monday, the 6th day of September, or some time thereafter to be appointed by the Party for召集。

Delegates of St. Paul, H. M. Nichols of Sarpy, J. W. Fulton of Dodge, were elected Presidents.

Moved by George Gould of Douglas, that the Convention be adjourned until Sept. 10th.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Auditor of County, W. H. MAN.

For Territorial Auditor, ROBERT C. JORDAN.

For Territorial Commissioner, W. H. HARVEY.

For Territorial Librarian, ALONZO D. LUCE.

The Convention.

We publish this week the full proceedings of the Portsmouth Convention. It will be seen that every county was fully represented, and the utmost good feeling and harmony prevailed. The nomination of Estabrook was the result of a compromise between the friends of the different candidates, and when announced was received with cheers by the whole Convention. No other candidate could have given such entire satisfaction.

Nearly all the prominent members of the party were present, either as delegates or as lookers-on, and all went away expressing their gratification at the result of the deliberations of the Convention, and determined to labor ardently for the success of the Nominees.

The Platform speaks for itself; it is thoroughly democratic and will meet with the support of all. We will speak of it hereafter.

The Campaign.

The campaign has commenced, and we present the name of Gen. S. Estabrook, as leader of our forces in Nebraska.

For Vice President, W. H. Spears of Johnson, S. A. Chambers of Richardson, H. C. Blackman of Otoe, R. W. Stanford of Cass, Harrison Johnson of Douglas, Geo. W. Simon of Burt, and John Hickley of Platte.

For Secretary, A. D. Kirk of Richardson, H. C. Blackman of Douglas, and J. W. Patterson of Dodge.

The Committee on Credentials made their report, recommending the following:

For President, S. A. Strickland of Sarpy.

For Vice President, W. H. Spears of Johnson, S. A. Chambers of Richardson, H. C. Blackman of Otoe, R. W. Stanford of Cass, Harrison Johnson of Douglas, Geo. W. Simon of Burt, and John Hickley of Platte.

For Secretary, A. D. Kirk of Richardson, H. C. Blackman of Douglas, and J. W. Patterson of Dodge.

For Auditor, R. C. Jordan of Douglas.

For Commissioner, W. H. Harvey of Douglas.

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